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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/730,960

12/09/2003

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5649-1157

3659

20792 7590 01/27/2010
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EXAMINER

FRANKLIN, RICHARD B

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2181

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

01/27/2010

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/730,960	Applicant(s) KIM ET AL.	
	Examiner RICHARD FRANKLIN	Art Unit 2181	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 January 2010.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-5,7,10,20,25,27 and 28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-5,7,10,20,25,27 and 28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1, 3 – 5, 7, 10, 20, 24, 25, 27, and 28 are pending.
2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1, 3, 5, 7, 20, 24, and 27 – 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No. 6,839,774 (hereinafter Ahn) in view of US Patent No. 5,968,141 (hereinafter Tsai), further in view of US Patent No. 6,028,445 (hereinafter Lawman), and further in view of US Patent No. 6,910,109 (hereinafter Holman).

As per claim 1, Ahn teaches programming an electronic device (Ahn; Figure 1 Item 100) by transferring data information and address information included in program data provided from outside the electronic device to a buffer circuit (Ahn; Figure 2 Item 166a – 166c) coupled to a programmable memory (Ahn; Figure 1 Item 130) in the electronic device, without using RAM and ROM devices that are separate from a programmable memory controller circuit (Ahn; Figure 1 Item 160, Col 5 Lines 39 – 43,

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Col 7 Lines 8 – 11), wherein the programmable memory controller circuit controls programming of the programmable memory (Ahn; Col 2 Lines 60 – 63, Col 5 Lines 39 – 43) in the electronic device that is separate from a general operation processor circuit (Ahn; Figure 1 Item 120) used to provide general operations of the electronic device subsequent to transferring the data information into the programmable memory (Ahn; Col 1 Lines 53 – 59); asserting a signal (Ahn; Figure 1 Item “HALT”) to the general operation processor circuit, in response to decoding the programmable memory mapped address by the programmable memory controller circuit (Ahn; Col 5 Lines 63 – 65), to prevent the general operation processor circuit from accessing the programmable memory during transfer of data information into the programmable memory (Ahn; Col 7 Lines 4 – 6, Col 7 Lines 45 – 50); and then de-asserting the signal to the general operation processor circuit to allow the general operation processor circuit to access the programmable memory (Ahn; Col 7 Lines 45 – 50).

Ahn does not teach transferring command information only to the programmable memory controller circuit, wherein the programmable memory controller circuit only receives command information, wherein the command information is used to generate control signals used in conjunction with data information and address information transferred to the buffer circuit, wherein the control signals are only generated by the programmable memory controller circuit; and decoding addresses, received without passing through the general operation processor, to determine that data information transferred to the buffer circuit is directed to a programmable memory mapped address information transferred to the buffer circuit; and transmitting an indication to outside the

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electronic device that the transfer of program data to the programmable memory is complete.

However, Tsai teaches transferring command information only to the programmable memory controller circuit (See "Response to Arguments" presented in the Office Action mailed 10 September 2009), wherein command information is used to generate control signals used in conjunction with data information and address information transferred to the buffer circuit, wherein the control signals are only generated by the programmable memory controller circuit (See "Response to Arguments" presented in the Office Action mailed 10 September 2009); and decoding addresses in the programmable memory controller circuit (Tsai; Figure 3 Item 32), received without passing through the general operation processor (Tsai; Figure 3 Item 33), to determine that the transferred data is directed to a programmable memory mapped address to which the transferred data is to be programmed (Tsai; Col 7 Lines 13 – 40).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the teachings of Ahn to include the address decoding because doing so allows for both normal operation and upgrade operation (Tsai; Col 6 Line 62 – Col 7 Line 3).

Ahn in combination with Tsai does not teach wherein the programmable memory controller circuit only receives command information and transmitting an indication to outside the electronic device that the transfer of data information to the programmable memory is complete.

However, Lawman teaches transmitting an indication to outside the electronic device that the transfer of data information to the programmable memory is complete (Lawman; Col 6 Lines 18 – 21).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the teachings of Ahn in combination with Tsai to include the indication transmitting because doing so allows for rapid configuration of FPGAs while reducing the cost of any necessary configuration device (Lawman; Col 2 Lines 65 – 67).

Ahn in combination with Tsai and Lawman does not teach wherein the programmable memory controller circuit only receives command information.

However, Holman teaches wherein the programmable memory controller circuit (Holman; Figure 4 Item 410) only receives command information (Holman; Col 3 Lines 44 – 48).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the teachings of Ahn in combination with Tsai and Lawman to include the programmable memory controller only receiving command information because doing so allows for status information of the memory to be generated (Holman; Col 4 Lines 1 – 3).

As per claim 3, Ahn also teaches wherein the RAM and ROM operate under control of the general operation processor circuit and not under the control of the controller circuit (Ahn; Col 8 Line 56 – Col 9 Line 9).

As per claim 5, Ahn also teaches wherein the transferring the program data further comprises transferring the program data via an Inter-Integrated Circuit interface to the electronic device (Ahn; Col 4 Lines 64 – 66).

As per claim 7, Tsai also teaches wherein the general operation processor circuit accesses separate RAM (Tsai; Figure 3 Item 35) and ROM (Tsai; Figure 3 Item 34) to provide general operations of the electronic device (Tsai; Col 4 Lines 63 – 67, Col 6 Lines 34 – 40).

As per claim 20, Ahn teaches a circuit for programming a device comprising a controller circuit (Ahn; Figure 1 Item 160, Col 5 Lines 39 – 43, Col 7 Lines 8 – 11) configured to transfer program data from outside the device to a programmable memory (Ahn; Figure 1 Item 160) in the device without using Random Access Memory (RAM) and Read Only Memory (ROM) devices that are separate from the controller circuit (Ahn; Col 5 Lines 39 – 43, Col 7 Lines 8 – 11), the controller circuit being separate from a general operation processor circuit (Ahn; Figure 1 Item 120) used to provide general operations of the device subsequent to transferring the program data into the programmable memory (Ahn; Col 1 Lines 53 – 59), a buffer circuit (Ahn; Figure 2 Item 166a – 166c) coupled to the decoder circuit and the programmable memory and configured to store data provided to/from the programmable memory. Ahn also teaches wherein the data transfer is specified in a head field and a command/address field data

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structure received by the controller circuit (Ahn; Col 5 Lines 27 – 32, Col 5 Lines 56 – 63); an interface via which the program data is transferred to the device (Ahn; Figure 2 Item 164. Col 6 Lines 44 – 47); and wherein the controller is configured to assert a signal (Ahn; Figure 1 Item “HALT”) to the general operation processor circuit, responsive to decoding the programmable memory mapped address, to prevent the general operation processor circuit from accessing the programmable memory during transfer of program data into the programmable memory (Ahn; Col 5 Lines 63 – 65) and configured to then de-assert the signal to the general operation processor circuit to allow the general operation processor circuit to access the programmable memory after the transfer of the program data to the programmable memory is complete (Ahn; Col 7 Lines 45 – 50).

Ahn does not teach wherein the controller circuit being configured to transmit an indication to outside the electronic device that the transfer of program data to the programmable memory is complete; transferring command information only to the controller circuit, wherein the controller circuit only receives command information, and a decoder circuit coupled to an interface via which the program data is transferred to the device, the decoder circuit configured to provide a first signal responsive to determining that data received via the interface includes an address within a programmable memory mapped address range and data to be programmed received by the decoder circuit without passing through the general operation processor circuit.

However, Tsai teaches transferring command information only to the programmable memory controller circuit (See "Response to Arguments" presented in

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the Office Action mailed 10 September 2009), wherein command information is used to generate control signals used in conjunction with data information and address information transferred to the buffer circuit, wherein the control signals are only generated by the programmable memory controller circuit (See “Response to Arguments” presented in the Office Action mailed 10 September 2009); and decoding addresses in the programmable memory controller circuit (Tsai; Figure 3 Item 32), received without passing through the general operation processor (Tsai; Figure 3 Item 33), to determine that the transferred data is directed to a programmable memory mapped address to which the transferred data is to be programmed (Tsai; Col 7 Lines 13 – 40).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the teachings of Ahn to include the address decoding because doing so allows for both normal operation and upgrade operation (Tsai; Col 6 Line 62 – Col 7 Line 3).

Ahn in combination with Tsai does not teach transmitting an indication to outside the electronic device that the transfer of data information to the programmable memory is complete and wherein the controller circuit only receives command information.

However, Lawman teaches transmitting an indication to outside the electronic device that the transfer of data information to the programmable memory is complete (Lawman; Col 6 Lines 18 – 21).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the teachings of Ahn in combination with

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Tsai to include the indication transmitting because doing so allows for rapid configuration of FPGAs while reducing the cost of any necessary configuration device (Lawman; Col 2 Lines 65 – 67).

Ahn in combination with Tsai and Lawman does not teach wherein the controller circuit only receives command information.

However, Holman teaches wherein the controller circuit (Holman; Figure 4 Item 410) only receives command information (Holman; Col 3 Lines 44 – 48).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the teachings of Ahn in combination with Tsai and Lawman to include the programmable memory controller only receiving command information because doing so allows for status information of the memory to be generated (Holman; Col 4 Lines 1 – 3).

As per claim 24, Ahn also teaches wherein transferring the program data further comprises transferring the program data via a Serial Interface to the electronic device (Ahn; Col 4 Lines 61 – 64).

As per claims 27 and 28, Ahn also obviously teaches wherein the buffer circuit comprises a programmable memory word or sector sized buffer circuit because Ahn teaches that data is temporarily stored in the buffer during a long write time (Ahn; Col 6 Lines 19 – 22). From this teaching, it is obvious that the buffer is large enough to store the program data and is therefore at least the size of a word.

4. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No. 6,839,774 (hereinafter Ahn) in view of US Patent No. 5,968,141 (hereinafter Tsai), further in view of US Patent No. 6,028,445 (hereinafter Lawman), further in view of US Patent No. 6,910,109 (hereinafter Holman) and further in view of US Patent No. 6,295,053 (hereinafter '053 patent).

As per claim 4, Ahn in combination with Tsai, Lawman, and Holman teaches the method as described per claim 1 (see rejection of claim 1 above).

Ahn in combination with Tsai, Lawman, and Holman does not teach wherein the program data is transferred via a Video Graphics Adapter (VGA) interface.

However, the '053 patent teaches updating program data by sending the program data over a VGA interface ('053; Figure 3 Item 18, Abstract).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the teachings of Ahn in combination with Tsai, Lawman, and Holman to include the VGA interface because doing so allows for programming of the device without the need for a special programming port or interface ('053; Col 6 Lines 61 – 67).

5. Claims 10 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No. 6,839,774 (hereinafter Ahn) in view of US Patent No. 5,968,141 (hereinafter Tsai), further in view of US Patent No. 6,028,445 (hereinafter Lawman),

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further in view of US Patent No. 6,910,109 (hereinafter Holman) and further in view of US Patent No. 6,507,881 (hereinafter Chen).

As per claims 10 and 25, Ahn in combination with Tsai, Lawman, and Holman teaches the method as described per claim 1 (see rejection of claim 1 above).

Ahn in combination with Tsai, Lawman, and Holman does not teach cycling power provided to the controller circuit to reset the controller circuit.

However, Chen teaches re-booting the system when the programming has completed (Chen; Col 4 Lines 14 – 16).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the teachings of Ahn in combination with Tsai, Lawman, and Holman to include the power cycling because doing so would allow for the system to return to a normal operating mode (Chen; Col 4 Lines 14 – 16).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to RICHARD FRANKLIN whose telephone number is (571)272-0669. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Alford Kindred can be reached on (571) 272-4037. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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